

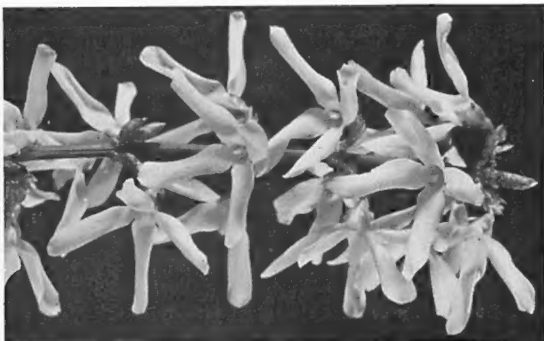
(1910) and *A Passage to India* (1924). *Howards End* is a social comedy about several English middle-class characters. It reflects Forster's ideal of an "aristocracy of the sensitive, the considerate, and the plucky." *A Passage to India* describes the clash between English and traditional Indian cultures in India.

Forster's four other novels are *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), *The Longest Journey* (1907), *A Room with a View* (1908), and *Maurice* (completed in 1914, published in 1971, after the author's death). His nonfiction includes *Aspects of the Novel* (1927), a book of literary criticism; *Abinger Harvest* (1936), a collection of essays; and *Two Cheers for Democracy* (1951), another book of essays. Edward Morgan Forster was born in London.

DARGY O'BRIEN

See also BLOOMSBURY GROUP.

FORSYTHIA, *fawr SIHTH ee uh*, is a shrub which belongs to the olive family. It grows as high as 9



J. C. Allen

The Forsythia's Yellow Blossoms Grow in Clusters.

feet (2.7 meters), and has spreading, arched branches. People sometimes call the forsythia the *golden bell*, because its yellow flowers look like tiny, golden bells. One to six flowers grow in clusters. They bloom in early spring before the leaves appear. The leaves grow 3 to 5 inches (8 to 13 centimeters) long, and are egg-shaped. They usually have jagged edges. Gardeners can grow the forsythia in any garden soil. The forsythia is named for the British botanist William Forsyth.

Scientific Classification. Forsythias belong to the olive family, *Oleaceae*. Different forsythias are genus *Forsythia*, species *F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*.

J. J. LEVISON

See also FLOWER (picture: Spring Garden Flowers).

FORT originally was a fortified building or place that provided defense against attack. On the American frontier, forts also served as trading posts. Many cities that grew up around forts bear their names, including Fort Wayne, Ind. The term *fort* now applies to permanent army posts. For information on various forts, see the articles and cross references on forts following this article. See also BLOCKHOUSE; CASTLE.

HUGH M. COLE

FORT AMHERST NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT ANCIENT. See OHIO (Places to Visit [Indian Mounds]).

FORT ANNE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT BATTLEFORD NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT BENNING

FORT BEAUSÉJOUR NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT BELVOIR, Va., houses the United States Army Engineer Center. The fort covers 9,288 acres (3,759 hectares) along the Potomac River. It lies 18 miles (29 kilometers) south of Washington, D.C. Chief activities there include the Army engineer school and engineer research and development laboratories. The Army founded Camp Belvoir in 1912, and named it after the ruins of Belvoir Manor. The site was once part of an estate owned by Lord Thomas Fairfax, a neighbor of George Washington.

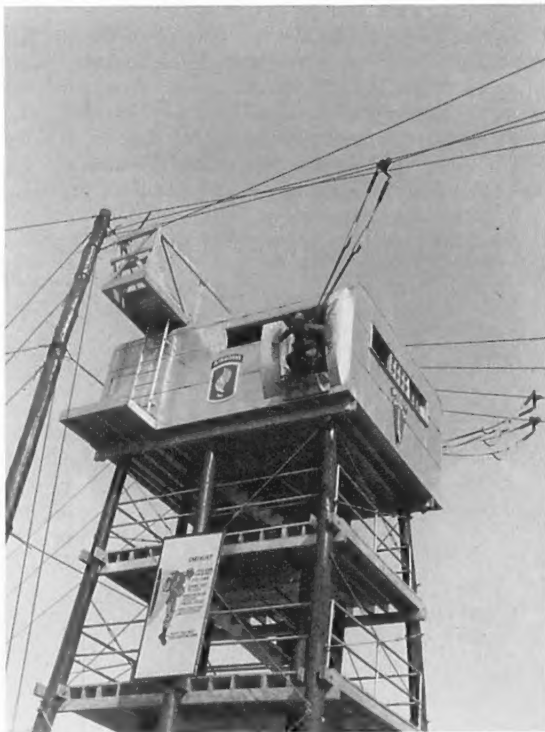
SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ind., is the headquarters of the U.S. Army Finance Center and School. It is also the home of The Adjutant General's School and Army reserve units. The post lies 12 miles (19 kilometers) northeast of Indianapolis, and covers 2,680 acres (1,085 hectares). It was founded in 1903, and named for President Benjamin Harrison.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT BENNING, Ga., is the site of the U.S. Army Infantry Center. This command includes the infantry school and the infantry board. The school also conducts airborne and ranger training courses. The post covers 182,000 acres (73,650 hectares). It lies 9 miles (14 kilometers) south of Columbus on the Chattahoochee River. The Army established Camp Benning in 1918, and named it after Brigadier General Henry L. Benning, a native of Columbus, who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND



U.S. Army

A Paratroop Trainee practices parachute jumping at Fort Benning, the chief training center for U.S. airborne troops.

WBK
1986

FORT BLISS

FORT BLISS, Tex., houses the United States Army Air Defense Center, which trains troops to operate anti-aircraft artillery and guided missiles. Fort Bliss is located near El Paso. Its firing ranges in Texas and New Mexico cover about 1,177,000 acres (476,310 hectares). It is named for Lieutenant Colonel William Bliss, a son-in-law of President Zachary Taylor. SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT BRAGG, N.C., is the home of airborne combat units of the United States Army. It also houses the Special Warfare Center, which trains troops in psychological and guerrilla warfare. The post lies 10 miles (16 kilometers) northwest of Fayetteville, and covers 132,000 acres (53,420 hectares). It was founded in 1918, and named for Braxton Bragg, a Confederate Army general in the Civil War.

The Army trained its first two airborne divisions, the 82nd and the 101st, at Fort Bragg during World War II. After the war, the post became the headquarters of the 82nd Airborne Division and the XVIII Airborne Corps. SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT BROWN. See BROWNSVILLE.

FORT CHAMBLY. See CANADA (Historic Parks).

FORT CHRISTINA. See DELAWARE (picture).

FORT CONDÉ. See ALABAMA (Exploration).

FORT CRÈVECOEUR. See HENNEPIN, LOUIS.

FORT DEARBORN was built near the mouth of the Chicago River, close to the site of Chicago's present Michigan Avenue Bridge. Soldiers under the command of Captain John Whistler built the fort in 1803. It was named after General Henry Dearborn. The double stockade had blockhouses on two corners, enclosed log barracks, stables, and an Indian agency.

A garrison of soldiers at the fort protected the few Americans on the frontier from Indian attack. Soon after the War of 1812 began, the troops and settlers were ordered to move to Fort Wayne for greater safety. The soldiers feared Indian attacks on the way, and urged Captain Nathan Heald to stay within the stockade. He insisted on obeying orders, destroyed all ammunition

that could not be carried, and left the post with about 100 troops and settlers on Aug. 15, 1812.

A band of 500 Potawatomi and allied Indians attacked the Americans near the fort (at the eastern end of Chicago's present Eighteenth Street). They killed more than half of the Americans, captured the rest, and burned the fort the next day.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt about 1816, and torn down in 1836. By then the danger of Indian attack in the area had passed.

WALKER D. WYMAN

See also DEARBORN, HENRY.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, *FAWR duh FRAHNS* (pop. 98,807), is the capital city of the island of Martinique. Three forts guard its large harbor. The city provides the island with a natural naval base on the Caribbean Sea. Fort-de-France has palm-lined streets, bright-colored houses, a waterfront park, and a modern airport. It serves as an outlet for the sugar, rum, and fruit which are Martinique's main products. Educational institutions include a school of arts and crafts, and a law school. H. F. RAUP

See also MARTINIQUE.

FORT DES MOINES. See DES MOINES (Government).

FORT DIX, N.J., is a center of U.S. Army basic training. It covers 33,122 acres (13,404 hectares) and lies 17 miles (27 kilometers) southeast of Trenton. An Army Personnel Center processes troops for overseas duty. It also discharges or releases soldiers from the Army. The fort, founded in 1917, was named after John A. Dix, a Civil War major general. In World War II, it trained and shipped overseas parts of five corps, ten divisions, and an air force. After the war, it discharged more than 1½ million soldiers. SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT DONELSON. See CIVIL WAR (Fort Henry and Fort Donelson); NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Military Parks).

FORT DUQUESNE, *doo KATN*, was built by the French in 1754 at the fork of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. French forces had driven Virginian frontiersmen from this site. The French named the fort after the Marquis Michel-Ange Duquesne, governor



Chicago Park District

A Replica of Fort Dearborn was built in 1933 for Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition, and later dismantled. It contained articles used by settlers at the time the original fort was built.

general of Canada. The Battle of the Great Meadows took place near the fort in 1754. The French defeated a band of militiamen led by George Washington. This battle marked the beginning of the French and Indian War.

In 1755, the French defeated General Braddock in another battle near Fort Duquesne. Three years later, the French burned the fort and fled northward when they learned that a British force was approaching. The British built Fort Pitt nearby on the Monongahela. Pittsburgh later rose on this site.

WALKER D. WYMAN

See also FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

FORT EDMONTON. See EDMONTON (History).

FORT EUSTIS, Va., houses the U.S. Army Transportation Center. It covers 8,000 acres (3,200 hectares), and lies 11 miles (18 kilometers) south of Williamsburg. Other activities include the Army transportation school, aviation matériel laboratories, and transportation engineering agency. Fort Eustis has the nation's only all-military-operated railway system. The post was set up as a Coast Artillery training area in 1918, and named for Brigadier General Abraham Eustis, an artillery officer of the early 1800's.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT FEDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT is on Saint Simons Island in Georgia. It contains the ruins of a fort built in the 1700's. Governor James Edward Oglethorpe had the fort built as a defense against the Spaniards. For its area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Monuments).

FORT FRONTENAC stood near the present site of Kingston, Ont., overlooking the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui rivers. At first, it was a log fort named Cataraqui. Comte de Frontenac, governor of French possessions in North America, built it in 1673. In 1675, the fort was renamed in his honor. It was later enlarged and rebuilt in stone. British forces captured Fort Frontenac in 1758, and held it until it was torn down in 1819.

JEAN BRUCHÉSI

FORT GARRY. See WINNIPEG (History).

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., houses headquarters of the First United States Army. This command controls units and posts in 15 eastern states. Other commands located at the fort include the National Security Agency and the Army Air Defense Engineering Agency. The fort covers about 14,000 acres (5,670 hectares) and lies 18 miles (29 kilometers) southwest of Baltimore. The Army set up the post in 1917. It is named for Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade, who commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT GORDON, Ga., is the home of the U.S. Army Signal School, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Medical Center, and the First Basic Training Brigade. It lies 15 miles (24 kilometers) southwest of Augusta, and covers about 56,000 acres (22,700 hectares). It was founded in 1941 as an infantry training center, and named for Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon, a Confederate Army officer and former governor of Georgia.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT HENRY, BATTLE OF. See CIVIL WAR (Fort Henry and Fort Donelson).

FORT HOOD, Tex., houses some of the armored units of the United States Army. It lies 2 miles (3 kilometers) west of Killeen, and covers 216,000 acres (87,410 hectares). The post was founded in 1942 as Camp Hood, and named for John B. Hood, Civil War commander of the Texas Brigade. It became a permanent fort in 1950.

FORT LAUDERDALE

North Fort Hood lies 17 miles (27 kilometers) to the north.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT is located on the Dry Tortugas Islands, 68 miles (109 kilometers) west of Key West, Fla. The fort was established in 1846. It was a federal prison from 1863 to 1873. Scientists find unusual bird and marine life in the area. Fort Jefferson National Monument was established in 1935. For its area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Monuments).

G. LANGDON WHITE

FORT JOHNSON. See SOUTH CAROLINA (Places to Visit [Forts]).

FORT KNOX, Ky., houses the United States Army Armor Center. This command includes the armor school, armor board, bullion depository, and armor training center. The post covers 110,000 acres (44,500 hectares), and lies 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of Louisville. The government took over part of the present post for army maneuvers in 1918. Camp Knox was established in 1918, and named for Major General Henry Knox, the first secretary of war. Its name became Fort Knox in 1933. The post has been called "the Home of Armor," because the Army created its first armored force here in 1940. Four combat armored divisions were trained at Fort Knox during World War II.



U.S. Army

The Gold Depository at Fort Knox, Ky., contains more than \$6 billion of the gold owned by the United States government.

The U.S. Treasury Department completed its gold depository there in 1936. The depository contains more than \$6 billion worth of gold. During World War II, the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, Gutenberg Bible, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and Magna Carta were placed in the depository at Fort Knox for safekeeping.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT-LAMY. See N'DJAMENA.

FORT LANGLEY. See CANADA (Historic Parks).

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. (pop. 139,590), is a major resort city and a leading vacation and retirement center. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Miami. For location, see FLORIDA

FORT LEAVENWORTH

(political map). Fort Lauderdale's location and warm climate have made it one of the fastest growing cities of the United States. The city's population increased from about 18,000 in 1940 to about 140,000 during the mid-1970's. Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood, to the south, form a metropolitan area with a population of about 620,100.

During the 1800's, Seminole Indians lived in what is now Fort Lauderdale. White settlers, most of whom farmed and fished for a living, first arrived in the area in the 1890's. They named their settlement after a fort that Major William Lauderdale had built there in 1838, during the Second Seminole War.

Description. Fort Lauderdale, the county seat of Broward County, covers about 30 square miles (80 square kilometers). This area includes 3 square miles (8 square kilometers) of inland water. The city has about 85 miles (137 kilometers) of navigable canals and waterways. Fort Lauderdale is sometimes called the *Venice of America*, though it does not have canals instead of streets, as does the city of Venice, Italy. Fort Lauderdale also has about 6 miles (10 kilometers) of ocean beaches, where people can go boating, fishing, and swimming.

Cultural attractions in the city include the Museum of the Arts and the Parker Playhouse. The Fort Lauderdale Opera Guild and the Symphony Society present various types of musical performances. Fort Lauderdale is the home of Nova University.

Construction and tourism rank as Fort Lauderdale's leading sources of income. The Fort Lauderdale metropolitan area has about 680 manufacturing plants. Their chief products, in order of value, include printed materials, electrical equipment, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Port Everglades, at the south end of Fort Lauderdale, serves as a major port for cargo ships and passenger cruisers. Airlines use Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

Government and History. Fort Lauderdale has a council-manager form of government. The voters elect the five members of the city council to a two-year term. The candidate who receives the most votes becomes mayor. The council hires a city manager to serve as the chief administrator of the local government.

The city had a population of only about 150 when it was incorporated in 1911. After World War II ended in 1945, a tourist boom resulted in a rapid population growth. Fort Lauderdale received national attention during the 1960's, when thousands of college students began to spend their spring vacation there. By the early 1970's, more than 800,000 tourists visited the city yearly.

MIKE MOROAN

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kans., is the home of the Army Command and General Staff College, the senior tactical school of the United States Army. The fort covers about 6,000 acres (2,400 hectares) on the west bluff of the Missouri River, 25 miles (40 kilometers) northwest of Kansas City. The Army and Air Force operate a military prison, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. The fort was named for Colonel Henry Leavenworth, who founded it in 1827.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

See also KANSAS (Places to Visit).

FORT LEE, Va., is the home of the United States Army Quartermaster Center and School. It lies 3 miles (5 kilometers) east of Petersburg, and covers 6,583 acres (2,664 hectares). The post was founded in 1917, and named for Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Army. It became a permanent fort in 1950. Between World War I and World War II, the post served as a wildlife sanctuary. During World War II, Fort Lee gave basic training to about 300,000 persons, and its Quartermaster School graduated more than 53,000 officers and other military personnel.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT LENOX NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo., is a center for U.S. Army engineer training. It covers 90,000 acres (36,000 hectares) and lies in the Clark National Forest, 120 miles (193 kilometers) southwest of St. Louis (see MISSOURI [map]). The post was built in 1941 and named for Maj. Gen. Leonard E. Wood, who was Army chief of staff from 1910 to 1914. During World War II, it trained about 320,000 soldiers. Fort Leonard Wood provides basic infantry training for thousands of Army recruits from a 13-state area in the Midwestern United States.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT LEWIS. See TACOMA.

FORT LOUDOUN DAM. See TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (The Dams).

FORT LOUIS. See ALABAMA (Exploration).

FORT MALDEN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK. See CANADA (Historic Parks).

FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT. See CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS. See MISSISSIPPI (Places to Visit).

FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT is near Saint Augustine, Fla. The Spanish built the fort in the early 1740's. It served as a defense for Saint Augustine against French colonizers. Saint Augustine is the oldest city in the United States. The monument was established in 1924. For area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Monuments).

FORT MCCLELLAN, Ala., is the home of the United States Army Training Center. The center is a training site for enlisted women and women officers. The fort covers 45,746 acres (18,513 hectares) about 6 miles (10 kilometers) northeast of Anniston. Chemical warfare training and testing is done at the chemical center and school there.

Fort McClellan was established in 1917. It was named for Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who served as commander of Union forces during the early years of the Civil War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE is in Baltimore, Md. Francis Scott Key composed "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he watched a battle at the fort during the War of 1812. The monument was established in 1939. For area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Monuments).

See also MARYLAND (picture: The Star-Spangled Banner Flies Day and Night over Historic Fort McHenry).

FORT MCPHERSON, Ga., serves as the headquarters of the United States Army Forces Command. This command supervises the training and combat readiness of the Army's active and reserve forces. The fort covers 504 acres (204 hectares) and lies within the city limits of At-

lanta. The Army made it a permanent post in 1889, and named it after Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, a Union Army commander killed in the Battle of Atlanta during the Civil War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J., is the chief training and development center for U.S. Army communications-electronics activities. It covers 2,042 acres (826 hectares), and lies about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of New York City. Major commands at the fort include the headquarters of the U.S. Army Electronics Command, the signal school, and the electronics research and development laboratories. The post was established in 1917. It received its present name in 1925.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT MONROE, Va., houses the headquarters of the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command. This command controls all Army individual schooling and training and manages the Army ROTC program. The post lies on Old Point Comfort at the mouth of the James River, about 11 miles (18 kilometers) north of Norfolk. It overlooks the entrance to Hampton Roads and covers 1,190 acres (482 hectares).

Engineers began building a fort there in 1819, although the site had been fortified as early as 1609. In 1832 the post was named Fort Monroe, after President James Monroe. Poet Edgar Allan Poe served at Fort Monroe before he entered West Point. Robert E. Lee supervised construction activities at the fort in the early 1830's. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was imprisoned at Fort Monroe for two years after the Civil War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT MOULTRIE, MOO trih, or MOOL trih, is a fort on Sullivan's Island at the main entrance to Charleston Harbor, S.C. Settlers first called it Fort Sullivan. In 1776, the fort withstood a British attack designed to capture Charleston and make it a base of British operations in the South. The attack included 10 British ships under Sir Peter Parker, carrying a strong force of British troops under Sir Henry Clinton. They withdrew after 10 hours. The American forces at Charleston numbered 6,500 men, of whom 435 were stationed at Fort Sullivan. They were commanded by Colonel William Moultrie, for whom the fort was renamed. This defense saved the South temporarily from invasion. Clinton again tried to conquer South Carolina later in the war, and Fort Moultrie fell on May 7, 1780.

Just before the Civil War, a United States garrison occupied Fort Moultrie. It was abandoned by its commander, Major Anderson, who moved his troops to Fort Sumter on December 26, 1860. During the bombardment of Sumter the following April, Fort Moultrie served as Confederate headquarters.

Edgar Allan Poe was once a sergeant major at Fort Moultrie, and wrote "Israel" there. WALKER D. WYMAN
See also FLAG (color picture: Flags in American History); FORT SUMTER; MOULTRIE, WILLIAM.

FORT NECESSITY was a fortification built by George Washington in 1754. It was located in southwestern Pennsylvania. Washington surrendered it to the French in 1754. The French allowed his army to march out of the fort and return home. The site became a national battlefield site in 1931 and a national battlefield in 1961. For area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National battlefields).

See also WASHINGTON, GEORGE (Surrender of Fort Necessity).

FORT NIAGARA was built by the French in 1726 on land bought from the Seneca Indians. It stood on the eastern shore of the Niagara River and guarded a narrow passage which led to the rich fur lands west of the river. British forces captured the fort during the French and Indian War. They used it during the Revolutionary War as a starting point for raids against western settlers. Fort Niagara remained in British hands until 1796, when the Jay Treaty finally gave it to the United States. The British captured the fort again during the War of 1812. It remained in British hands until 1815.

Fort Little Niagara was the name of another fort in the same region. The French built this fort in 1751, and destroyed it during the French and Indian War to prevent the British from taking it.

WALKER D. WYMAN

FORT PECK DAM, on the Missouri River in northeastern Montana, is one of the largest earth-fill dams in the United States. It contains 125,600,000 cubic yards (96,028,000 cubic meters) of earth. Fort Peck Dam was completed in 1940. It stretches for nearly 4 miles (6 kilometers) across the Missouri. The main section is 10,578 feet (3,224 meters) long, and a dike section on the west riverbank is 10,448 feet (3,185 meters) long. The dam is 250 feet (76 meters) high. The reservoir holds 19.1 million acre-feet (23.6 billion cubic meters) of water. See also DAM (picture).

T. W. MERMEL

FORT PICKENS was a U.S. military post on Santa Rosa Island near Pensacola, Fla. It remained under federal control throughout the Civil War. When Florida seceded (withdrew) from the Union in January, 1861, Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer moved a small body of federal soldiers into Fort Pickens. Union and Confederate authorities agreed that the Union would not reinforce the fort, and the Confederate States would not attack it. But after Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, S.C., on April 12, 1861, and the war began, the Union rushed reinforcements to Fort Pickens. The defenders withstood a surprise attack on Oct. 9, 1861. See also SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

FRANK L. KLEMENT

FORT PITT. See PITTSBURGH (History).

FORT PONTCHARTRAIN. See DETROIT (History).

FORT PRINCE OF WALES. See CANADA (National Historic Parks and Sites); MANITOBA (Places to Visit).

FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT is on the coast of Georgia. It includes a brick fort which Union forces captured in 1862. The fort could not withstand the Union Army's cannon attack. The monument was established in 1924. For area, see NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (table: National Monuments).

C. LANGDON WHITE

FORT RANDALL DAM is part of a large-scale federal program for the development of the Missouri River basin. The dam lies in south-central South Dakota near Lake Andes above old Fort Randall. United States Army engineers began building this electric-power and navigation project in 1946. They completed it in 1956. The dam is one of the largest in the world. It is 160 feet (49 meters) high and 10,700 feet (3,261 meters) long. The earth-fill dam contains 50,200,000 cubic yards (38,380,000 cubic meters) of earth. Its reservoir can store 6.1 million acre-feet (7.5 billion cubic meters) of water. The power plant has a capacity of 320,000 kilowatts, and began operating in 1954.

T. W. MERMEL

FORT RECOVERY. See OHIO (Places to Visit).

FORT RILEY

FORT RILEY, Kans., is the home of combat units of the Fifth United States Army. The fort covers 56,000 acres (22,700 hectares). It lies about 2 miles (3 kilometers) northeast of Junction City. The army set up the post in 1853, and later named it for Maj. Gen. Bennett Riley, who fought in the Mexican War. Many cavalry regiments were organized at the post, including Maj. Gen. George A. Custer's Seventh Cavalry. Fort Riley became known as "the cradle of the cavalry." See also **KANSAS** (Places to Visit).

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT RODD HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

See **CANADA** (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORT RUCKER, Ala., houses the U.S. Army Aviation Center. This command trains pilots and maintenance workers for the Army's own air force of small fixed-wing airplanes and helicopters. The center's major activities include the Army Aviation School and Aviation Test Board. The post lies 25 miles (40 kilometers) northwest of Dothan. It was founded in 1942, and named for Edmund Rucker, a Confederate Army general. Four divisions trained there for combat in World War II, and one for service in the Korean War.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT SAINTE MARIE. See **ONTARIO** (Early Settlement).

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., houses the headquarters of the Fifth United States Army. This command directs units and posts in 14 states. The fort covers 3,365 acres (1,362 hectares) and lies within the city limits of San Antonio. Brooke Army Medical Center, on the post, is the world's largest medical training center. The post dates from 1850, when the Army rebuilt the Alamo. In 1890, the post was named in honor of the first president of the Republic of Texas. The Army organized its first aviation unit there.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT SHAFTER, Hawaii, is a U.S. Army post that covers 1,344 acres (544 hectares) northwest of Honolulu's chief urban area. The Army set up the post as Kahauiki Military Reservation in 1899. Later, it was named for Major General William R. Shafter, who fought in the Spanish-American War. It was once a cavalry post, and became a permanent fort in 1956.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT SILL, Okla., is the site of the United States Army Field Artillery and Missile Center. This center controls the Army artillery and missile school and Army field artillery missile training activities. The post covers about 94,315 acres (38,168 hectares) near Lawton. The Army established Fort Sill in 1869 to keep watch over the Comanche and Kiowa tribes. It named the post after Brigadier General Joshua W. Sill, who was killed in the Civil War. The grave of the famous Apache chief Geronimo is at Fort Sill.

SAMUEL J. ZISKIND

FORT SMITH, Ark. (pop. 68,006; met. area pop. 160,421), is the state's most important manufacturing center. People often call it the *Industrial Capital* of the state. It is a railroad center on the western border of Arkansas, and the second largest city in the state. Fort Smith stands on a high point of land where the Poteau River flows into the Arkansas River (see **ARKANSAS** [political map]). Part of its metropolitan area lies in Oklahoma. Large coal and natural gas fields and soybean farms surround the city. Fort Smith factories produce about 100 different products, including furniture.

In 1817, Army Major Stephen H. Long (1784-1864)

established Fort Smith to keep peace between the Osage and Cherokee Indians. Major Long called the site Belle Point. The fort was called Fort Smith in honor of General Thomas A. Smith, Long's superior officer and commander of the military district. Fort Smith was incorporated as a town in 1842. During the California gold rush in 1849, Fort Smith became the meeting point for thousands of prospectors journeying to the West. The discovery of natural gas near the city about 1900 gave the growing Fort Smith industries a cheap source of power. In 1969, a federal navigation project on the Arkansas River made it possible for barges to reach Fort Smith. The city became an important port on the Arkansas River Navigation System. Fort Smith has a council-manager form of government, and is the seat of Sebastian County.

WALTER L. BROWN

See also **ARKANSAS** (Climate).

FORT SNELLING. See **MINNEAPOLIS** (History).

FORT STANWIX was a military fortification during the Revolutionary War. It stood in the east-central part of New York just east of Lake Oneida. The city of Rome, N.Y., now stands on the fort site.

FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT, in Rome, N.Y., was authorized in 1935 as a memorial to the Revolutionary War and U.S. colonial history. For area, see **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM** (table: National Monuments).

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.

FORT SUMTER. In 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union and prepared to seize the United States forts in the harbor at Charleston, S.C. Major Robert Anderson (1805-1871) directed the harbor defenses. He made his headquarters in Fort Moultrie. He realized that South Carolina troops would soon attack Fort Moultrie and that it would be difficult to defend his position. He moved his headquarters to Fort Sumter.

In April, 1861, Pierre Beauregard, the Confederate general, demanded the surrender of the fort. Anderson refused. The vigorous bombardment which followed began the Civil War. On April 14, Union troops evacuated the fort. The Confederates permitted Anderson and his command to leave with their weapons and their flag. The Confederates held Fort Sumter until February, 1865. In April of that year, troops again raised the United States flag over the fort.

JOHN DONALD HICKS

See also **BEAUREGARD**, **PIERRE G. T.**; **CIVIL WAR** (Secession); **FORT MOULTRIE**; **SOUTH CAROLINA** (color picture: Fort Sumter); **RUFFIN**, **EDMUND**.

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT lies in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. It was authorized in 1948 as a Civil War memorial. For area, see **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM** (table: National Monuments). See also **FORT SUMTER**; **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM** (picture).

FORT SUPPLY DAM is a federal flood-control project located in northwestern Oklahoma. It is on Wolfe Creek near its junction with the North Canadian River. The dam is an earth-fill structure 11,865 feet (3,616 meters) long and 85 feet (26 meters) high. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 106,100 acre-feet (131 million cubic meters) of water. The dam was completed in 1942.

FORT TICONDEROGA, on Lake Champlain in New York State, was an important stronghold during the Revolutionary War. It commanded the invasion route by water from Canada. When hostilities began, a group of Americans organized an expedition to seize the fort. The group included Ethan Allen, a Vermont colonial

ALABAMA / History

Fort

Indian Days. Cliff-dwelling Indians lived in the Alabama region 8,000 years ago. Excavations in Russell Cave, in northeastern Jackson County, have revealed details of their lives. Later the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians lived in the region. These groups were called the Civilized Tribes, because their culture was more advanced than that of many other tribes. See FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Exploration and Settlement. Some historians believe that Alonso Álvarez de Piñeda, a Spanish explorer, sailed into Mobile Bay in 1519. In 1528, an expedition led by Panfilo de Narvaez passed through Alabama coastal waters. Cabeza de Vaca, the first European to cross North America, was a member of this expedition. Hernando de Soto, another Spaniard, led an expedition into the Alabama region from the northeast in 1540. He became the first white man to explore the interior. De Soto and the Indians fought a bloody battle at Mabila, in what is now Clarke County. De Soto's forces defeated Chief Tuskalusa and his Choctaw warriors,



From a painting by Alonzo Chappel, from "The Pageant of America" series, © Yale University Press. United States Publishers Assoc., Inc., sole distributors.

Indian Attack on Fort Mims near Tensaw was one of the bloodiest massacres in U.S. history. On Aug. 30, 1813, the Creek Indians led by Chief Red Eagle killed several hundred persons.

ALABAMA

During the 1840's, many persons from northern states demanded that the federal government outlaw slavery in the western territories of the United States. In 1848, a Democratic state convention in Alabama adopted the "Alabama Platform" supported by William L. Yancey, a prominent statesman. This platform declared that the federal government did not have the right to bar slaves from the territories.

The Civil War and Reconstruction. Disagreements between the North and South over slavery and other issues continued during the 1850's. The conflict deepened after Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. Alabama *seceded* (withdrew) from the Union on Jan. 11, 1861, and declared itself the Republic of Alabama. The Alabama secession convention invited other southern states to send delegates to Montgomery. On February 8, the convention established the Confederate States of America, with Montgomery as its capital. For this reason, Montgomery is known as the *Cradle of the Confederacy*. The Confederate capital was

their production of cotton and food to meet the demands of the war effort.

In the mid-1920's, the Alabama State Docks agency built new port facilities at Mobile. Alabama's trade with other countries increased greatly as a result.

In 1929, the Alabama-Tombigbee river system flooded large areas in southern Alabama. The flood caused about \$6 million damage.

Many Alabamians suffered financial setbacks during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Between 1929 and 1931, more than 60 Alabama banks failed, with a loss of more than \$16 million. During the early 1930's, Alabama passed a state income-tax law and the Budget Control Act to help save the state from bankruptcy.

In 1933, the federal government created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The TVA was given the responsibility of building flood-control and electric-power projects on the Tennessee River. The TVA took over Wilson Dam and two nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals. The dam and plants had been built by the government during World War I and the 1920's. The TVA later built Wheeler and Guntersville dams on the Tennessee River. The Alabama Power Company, a



Robert H. Glaze, Artstreet

Fort Ticonderoga, a military stronghold on Lake Champlain during the Revolutionary War, has been rebuilt as a museum.

leader. On May 10, 1775, Allen and Benedict Arnold led the *Green Mountain Boys* (Vermont soldiers) in a surprise attack and captured the fort without loss of life. The British recaptured the fort in 1777, but abandoned it in 1780 when they gave up hope of using the invasion route.

In 1908, the fort was rebuilt, and a museum was opened there. The museum contains articles used by soldiers of the Revolution.

WALKER D. WYMAN

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT is near Watrous, N.Mex. The army built the fort in 1851 to protect travelers on the nearby Santa Fe Trail from unfriendly Indians. It became a national monument in 1954. For area, see **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM** (table: National Monuments).

FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is in Vancouver, Wash. It preserves the site of a stockaded fur-trading post. From 1825 to 1849, the post served as the western headquarters and depot for the Hudson's Bay Company. It became a national historic site in 1961. For area, see **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM** (table: National Historic Sites).

FORT WAYNE (pop. 184,989; met. area pop. 361,984) is a commercial and industrial center in north-eastern Indiana. Among Indiana's cities, only Indianapolis and Gary are larger. Fort Wayne lies about 130 miles (209 kilometers) northeast of Indianapolis. For location, see **INDIANA** (political map).

Description. Fort Wayne, the county seat of Allen County, covers about 50 square miles (130 square kilometers). The St. Marys and St. Joseph rivers join within the city to form the Maumee River.

Cultural attractions in Fort Wayne include the Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra and the Philharmonic Opera Guild. The Community Center for the Performing Arts is the home of the Fort Wayne Ballet, the Civic Theater, and other fine-arts groups. The city's mu-

seums include the Lincoln Library and Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation and the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Museum. A campus of Indiana University-Purdue University is in Fort Wayne. Other institutions of higher education include the Indiana Institute of Technology and St. Francis College. Fort Wayne's biggest tourist attraction, the Three Rivers Festival, is a spectacle of parades and historical displays held in July.

The Fort Wayne area has about 375 manufacturing plants. Their chief products include automotive parts, electrical machinery, electronic parts and equipment, and transportation equipment. Two major airlines and freight and passenger trains serve the city.

History. The Miami Indians lived in what is now the Fort Wayne area before white settlers arrived. A United States Army officer, Major General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, built a fort there in 1794. The fort and the town that grew up around it were named in his honor. Fort Wayne was incorporated as a city in 1840.

Fort Wayne was a fur-trading center until the 1830's. In 1832, construction began at Fort Wayne on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which linked Lake Erie with the Wabash River. Fort Wayne's population grew as Irish and German immigrants came to work on the canal and in related industries. A railroad was built through the city in 1854 and helped attract industry.



Dale Stedman, Stedman Studio

Downtown Fort Wayne is one of Indiana's chief commercial centers. The domed Allen County Courthouse, center, and other nearby buildings overlook Freiman Park, foreground.

By 1900, the population had grown to over 45,000.

In the late 1970's, Fort Wayne planned major construction projects for the downtown area. They included a community-convention center and an office building complex. Fort Wayne has a mayor-council form of government.

JOHN ANKENBRUCK

FORT WELLINGTON. See CANADA (Historic Parks).

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario. See THUNDER BAY.

FORT WOOD. See LIBERTY ISLAND.

FORT WORTH

FORT WORTH, Tex. (pop. 393,476; met. area 2,378,353), is a major industrial city and one of the nation's chief aircraft producers. It ranks as a leader among Southwestern cities as a market for grain and oil. Fort Worth lies about 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of Dallas in north-central Texas (see TEXAS [political map]).

Major Ripley A. Arnold founded Fort Worth in 1849 as an army post to protect settlers from Indian attacks. The post was named for Major General William J. Worth, a hero of the Mexican War. Fort Worth is still occasionally called "Cowtown." The city got this early nickname because of its history as a cattle-marketing center. Business expansion has made Fort Worth one of the fastest-growing urban centers in Texas.

The City. Fort Worth occupies about 236 square miles (611 square kilometers) in the center of Tarrant County. The city's metropolitan area covers 11 counties, a total of 8,567 square miles (22,188 square kilometers). The Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area is one of the most highly populated regions in the United States.

Fort Worth's main business district lies on the south bank of the Trinity River, which runs through the center of the city. The 37-story Fort Worth National Bank on Throckmorton Street is Fort Worth's tallest building. At the southeast end of the downtown area, the Tarrant County Convention Center covers 14 city blocks between Houston and Commerce streets.

More than 98 per cent of Fort Worth's people were born in the United States, and almost 75 per cent were born in Texas. Fewer than 20 per cent of the people are Negroes. Persons of Mexican ancestry make up about 6 per cent of the population. Baptists form the largest religious group in Fort Worth, followed by members of the Churches of Christ and the Disciples of Christ.

Economy of Fort Worth is based on manufacturing, which employs about half the workers in the area. The city has about 780 factories. Fort Worth's largest industries make airplanes, helicopters, and other military products. Its aircraft plants are among the largest in the nation. Other Fort Worth products include food products, mobile homes, oil-well equipment, and shipping containers. Fort Worth is also one of the Southwest's leading grain-milling and storage centers.

Fort Worth lies in the center of a rich oil-producing region, and about 35 oil companies have offices in the city. About 40 insurance firms have their headquarters in Fort Worth. The city ranks as a major wholesale outlet for the Southwest. It is served by railroad passenger trains, 9 rail freight lines, 5 bus lines, and about 40 truck lines. Two interstate highways intersect in the downtown area. The Greater Southwest International Airport lies about 16 miles (26 kilometers) northeast of the city. The Dallas-Fort Worth Airport lies about midway between the two cities.

Education and Cultural Life. Fort Worth is the home of the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Texas Christian University, and Texas Wesleyan College. A branch of the University of Texas is in nearby Arlington. Tarrant County Junior College has two campuses in Fort Worth. The city's public school system consists of 115 elementary and high schools. Fort Worth also has about 40 private schools and about 20 church-supported schools.

The *Star-Telegram* is the only daily newspaper in Fort Worth. Seven television stations and about 20 radio stations serve the city.

Fort Worth has a ballet company, an opera company, and a symphony orchestra. Many people enjoy summer musicals at the Casa Mañana theater-in-the-round. The William Edrington Scott Theatre features plays and motion pictures. Fort Worth's annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show is one of the nation's largest livestock shows. The Texas Rangers of the American Baseball League play their home games at Turnpike Stadium in nearby Arlington.

The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History, one of the largest children's museums in the United States, has live animals in some exhibits. The Amon Carter Museum of Western Art displays paintings and sculpture of the West by the American artists Frederic Remington and Charles M. Russell. The Fort Worth Art Center also exhibits works by American artists. The Kimbell Art Museum includes a large collection of English paintings.

In Forest Park, 3 miles (5 kilometers) west of downtown, the Fort Worth Zoological Park has more than 600 kinds of animals. The park also has the actual homes of early Fort Worth settlers in a log cabin village. The nearby Botanic Gardens feature about 150,000 plants.

Government. Fort Worth has a mayor-council form of government. Voters elect the mayor and eight councilmen to two-year terms. The mayor and councilmen all serve without salary. The council employs a city manager as the administrative head of the government. The city manager carries out policies established by the council, prepares the budget, and appoints and dismisses department heads. Fort Worth gets most of its income from property and sales taxes.

History. On June 6, 1849, Major Ripley A. Arnold established an Army post called Fort Worth to protect settlers from attacks by Indians. The soldiers left in 1853, and many settlers moved into the Army buildings. Fort Worth became the county seat of Tarrant County in 1860. During the 1860's and 1870's, the people traded with cowboys driving cattle to markets in Kansas. Fort Worth was incorporated as a city in 1873.

In 1876, the Texas and Pacific Railroad reached Fort Worth. Cattle could now be shipped directly from the city. Fort Worth's first flour mill opened in 1882. As the cattle and grain industries developed, the city's population grew from 500 persons in 1870 to 26,688 in 1900.

In 1902, the Swift and Armour companies built large meat-packing plants in Fort Worth. The meat industry helped Fort Worth's population reach 73,312 by 1910. The discovery of several oil fields in West Texas about 1915 brought more people to Fort Worth. By 1930, the city's population had climbed to 163,447. The Great Depression almost stopped Fort Worth's growth during the 1930's. Only 14,000 new residents settled there between 1930 and 1940.

During World War II (1939-1945), Fort Worth became a center for the manufacture of airplanes, helicopters, and other military products. Jobs created by defense industries caused a sharp population rise during



Fort Worth National Bank

Fort Worth is one of the largest industrial cities in Texas. The Tarrant County Convention Center, center, and Fort Worth Water Gardens, foreground, are at the edge of the main business district.

and after the war. The city had 356,268 persons by 1960.

Unemployment in the defense and oil industries again slowed Fort Worth's growth during the 1960's and early 1970's. Almost half of Fort Worth's workers are employed in manufacturing, and so the city needs industrial jobs for steady growth and a strong economy. Fort Worth depends heavily on jobs in defense plants, especially in the General Dynamics factory.

A movement of people and trade away from the city into the suburbs also affected Fort Worth's growth during the 1960's. To slow this trend, city leaders began an urban renewal program. Private investors planned new office buildings and remodeling projects in the central business district. In October, 1965, the voters approved a \$33.9-million bond issue—the largest in Fort Worth's history—to pay for new park and recreation facilities, street repairs, a new city hall and police building, and other improvements.

Fort Worth's development has been affected by a traditional rivalry with Dallas, which has a larger population and a stronger economy. Efforts toward greater cooperation led to construction of the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, which opened in 1974.

WALTER B. MOORE

FORT WRIGHT COLLEGE. See UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (table).

FORTALEZA, *FAWR tuh LAY zuh* (pop. 529,933; met. area pop. 973,452), is the capital of the state of Ceará in Brazil. For location, see BRAZIL (political map). This part of Brazil has little rain and the land is not fertile. Fortaleza is a busy commercial and cultural center. It exports metal ores, cotton, and hides. It was settled in 1611 and became a *vila* (town) in 1726.

MANOEL CARDOZO

FORTAS, ABE (1910-), was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965. In 1968, Johnson nominated Fortas for the position of chief justice. Johnson withdrew the nomination at Fortas' request after a Senate filibuster prevented a vote on the nomination. Fortas resigned from the court in 1969 fol-

lowing widespread criticism of his association with the Wolfson Family Foundation. Financier Louis E. Wolfson had been convicted of stock manipulation in 1967. After joining the court, and at a time when Wolfson was under federal investigation, Fortas had agreed to perform services for the Wolfson Foundation. He was to receive \$20,000 a year for life from the foundation, but he later canceled the agreement.

Fortas was born in Memphis, Tenn. He graduated from Southwestern College and Yale Law School. From 1933 to 1937, he was an assistant professor of law at Yale. Fortas held many government posts. He became undersecretary of the interior in 1942. He entered private law practice in Washington, D.C., in 1947. He became known as an outstanding appeals lawyer and a defender of civil liberties.

CARL T. ROWAN

FORTEN, JAMES (1766-1842), was an American Negro businessman who won fame as an abolitionist during the early 1800's. He believed that most American Negroes wanted to live as free men in the United States. He opposed efforts being made at the time to help blacks move to Africa.

Forten was born in Philadelphia, the son of free parents. He served as a powder boy on an American ship during the Revolutionary War in America (1775-1783). Forten was captured in the war—at the age of 15—and spent seven months on a British prison ship. In 1786, he got a job in a Philadelphia sailmaking shop. Forten rose to foreman two years later and became owner of the business in 1798. About that time, he invented a device that helped crewmen handle heavy sails. The invention greatly aided his business, and Forten became wealthy.

During the War of 1812, Forten helped recruit about 2,500 Negroes as part of a force to defend Philadelphia against a British invasion. In 1817, he presided over a meeting of Philadelphia blacks who protested the American Colonization Society's attempts to resettle free Negroes in Africa. During the 1830's, he contributed much money to the noted abolitionist William Lloyd

FORTRAN

Garrison and to Garrison's antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*. Forten also helped runaway slaves seeking freedom in the North.

OTTEY M. SCRUGGS

FORTRAN. See **COMPUTER** (Writing a Program).

FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG. See **CANADA** (National Historic Parks and Sites).

FORTUNA, *fawr TYOO nuh*, was the goddess of chance in Roman mythology. Her name was Tyche in Greece. Fortuna brought good or bad luck to men whether or not they deserved it. Temples were built to her at Antium. Fortuna appears in art with a rudder to show her power to guide lives. She is also shown holding a horn of plenty as a symbol of riches. The word *fortune* comes from her name.

H. L. STOW

FORTUNETELLING is the practice of predicting future events by methods generally considered illogical and unscientific. Persons who claim to foretell the future are called *fortunetellers*.

Some fortunetellers say they have powers of *clairvoyance*—that is, they claim to have knowledge of future events without using any known senses. Scientists do not know whether clairvoyance actually exists. Most fortunetellers, however, do not claim to have clairvoyant powers. Instead, they use special systems of prediction. Some of these systems are complicated, and fortunetellers often say they are scientific. But most scientists consider such systems to be *pseudosciences* (false sciences).

Fortunetelling has been especially popular during certain periods of history. For example, the ancient Greeks and Romans believed the gods spoke to them through prophets called *oracles*. Many persons went to oracles for advice about the future. In later times, the Christian church discouraged fortunetelling. However, an ancient type of fortunetelling called *astrology* became extremely popular in Europe during the Renaissance, the period from about 1300 to about 1600. Some forms of fortunetelling remain popular today, especially in primitive societies and underdeveloped countries. Most Americans regard fortunetelling as a form of amusement, but many believe in it sincerely.

Methods of Fortunetelling. Throughout history, hundreds of different fortunetelling methods have been used. One of the most famous methods involves gazing into a crystal ball. Many methods of fortunetelling seem to depend entirely on chance. For example, fortunetellers have made predictions based on the order in which a rooster ate grains of wheat placed on letters drawn on the ground. Predictions also have been based on the shape taken by oil poured on water, or on segments of writing chosen from a book at random.

However, fortunetellers claim that mysterious causes and relationships, not chance, make their predictions possible. For example, astrology is based on the belief that the sun, moon, planets, and stars control the lives of human beings. Therefore, the positions and movements of these celestial bodies supposedly can be used to predict the future.

Other fortunetelling systems include *numerology* and *palmistry*. In numerology, a fortuneteller makes predictions through numbers based on a person's name and birth date. In palmistry, a fortuneteller tries to foresee an individual's future by studying the lines,

markings, shape, and the size of the person's hand.

Some fortunetellers only pretend to rely on special systems. For example, a fortuneteller may investigate a client's background and then impress him by relating many things about the client. A fortuneteller also may rely on a broad knowledge of human nature. He knows what most people want to hear, and so he makes statements about the future that could apply to almost anyone. He then observes his client's reactions to these statements and develops a more detailed prediction on the basis of these reactions.

Dangers of Fortunetelling. Most fortunetelling is based on the idea that mysterious forces control human life. Therefore, a belief in fortunetelling may rob a person of trust in his own ability to control his future. Also, some individuals have lost large sums of money to dishonest fortunetellers.

Some people argue that honest fortunetellers may give harmless—and even sensible—advice to troubled persons who cannot afford psychiatric help. However, businesses and marriages have been wrecked because a person acted on bad advice given by a fortuneteller. Some states and cities have laws against fortunetelling. In general, however, these laws are poorly enforced, and Americans spend millions of dollars annually on fortunetelling.

MARCELLO TRUZZI

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FORTY IMMORTALS. See **FRENCH ACADEMY**.

FORTY-NINER was a gold-seeker who rushed to California after gold was discovered there in 1848. The first forty-niners reached San Francisco on the steamer *California* on Feb. 28, 1849. Ships from all parts of the world carried other men there. But the greatest number arrived in covered wagons by way of the Oregon Trail. By the end of the year, the forty-niners had increased California's population from 20,000 to over 107,000. The forty-niners were the first of still heavier migrations to California during the following years. See also **CALIFORNIA** (The Gold Rush); **GOLD RUSH** (picture); **GOLDEN GATE**.

OSCAR O. WINTHER

FORTY-TWO-LINE BIBLE. See **GUTENBERG, JOHANNES**.

FORUM is an assembly for discussing questions of public interest. See **PANEL DISCUSSION**; **SYMPOSIUM**.

FORUM, ROMAN, was the section of ancient Rome that served as the center of government. It was the administrative, legislative, and legal center of the Republic and of the Roman Empire. Many important and beautiful buildings and monuments stood in the Forum. These included the *Curia* (Senate House), the temples of Concord and Saturn, the Basilica Julia and Basilica Aemilia, the Arch of Septimius Severus, and the *Tabularium* (Hall of Records).

Events in the Forum often affected the rest of the known world. Marcus Tullius Cicero's stirring speeches on the floor of the Curia in the 60's B.C. saved the Republic from a rebellion led by Catiline. There, too, in 27 B.C., the senate gave Augustus the powers that made him the first emperor of Rome. Romans went to the Forum to hear famous orators speak and to see the valuables seized after distant battles.